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BATTLE RAGING IN DUBLIN WITH OUTBREAKS ELSEWHERE; HEAVY FIGHTING RENEWED ON BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE

Lively On British Front; Canadians Beat Off Attacks

London, April 28, 1.31 a. m.—Great activity at various points along the British front is reported in the latest official communication. The Bedfordshire Regiment carried on a successful raid near Carnoy. There has been artillery activity at La Boisselle, Hebuterne, Monchy-Au-Bois, Neuville-St. Vaast and Frelinghein.

At Frelinghein the Germans entered the British trenches but were driven out. Similar attacks on tthe British trenches on Hill 60 and at St. Eloi were repulsed, the latter by the Canadians.

Longest Statement Thrilling.

The British communication is the longest ever sent out from British headquarters. To the extent of nearly 500 words it describes the great increase of activity on the British front, where many observers have been predicting that the Germans were about to launch an attack as determined as that against Verdun.

The new German activity has shown itself at more than a score of points, with the principal fighting apparently around Hulluch and Loos.

The Irish regiments get special mention for bravery in a counter-attack which drove the Germans out of a section of trenches where they had gained a footing, with the help of gas and an artillery curtain of fire.

The communication closes with an account of the aeroplane activity, including a description of a fight between a German "two-seater" and a British "one-seater," resulting in the death of both German aviators and the destruction of the machine, which fell from a height of 14,000 feet.

Of the work of the Irish regiments on Thursday the communication says:

"This morning, at 5.10 o'clock, the enemy discharged gas from trenches south of Hulluch, and at the same time put artillery barrage on our lines north of Loos.

"At 7.30 a.m. a second gas cloud was released from about the same place, and after a heavy artillery bombardment the enemy gained a footing in our front and support lines east northeast of Loos.

"A counter-attack by our Irish troops took place within half an hour, and the enemy was driven out, leaving many dead in our trenches.

"The enemy also advanced from trenches just south of Hulluch, but this attack was enfiladed by our machine guns and many corpses were left in front of our trenches. A few Germans reached our lines, but were driven out."

The communication also says:

"Hostile artillery was active during the day against our trenches about Carency, Souches, Les Bredis, and Fosse (De Braquemont).

"Yesterday there was much aerial activity, nineteen combats in the air taking place. The machine reported yesterday as having been brought down in our lines was a two-seater. It was attacked by a single-seater three times at a great height.

"The enemy pilot was shot through the heart, and the observer through the body. The machine crashed to earth with the engine full on, from a height of 14,000 feet. One of our reconnaissances was attacked by eight hostile aeroplanes. All the hostile attacks were driven off, and one hostile machine was brought down. Our reconaissance was completed. Two of our aeroplanes were damaged, but all returned safely.

"Last night the Bedfordshire Regiment carried out a very successful raid near Carony. The raiding party rushed the trenches, and after fierce hand-to-hand fighting drove the remaining Germans into their dugouts and bombed them. Our casualties were eight wounded. The German losses were considerable.

"Today the hostile artillery was active about La Boiselle and Hebuterne. Last night the enemy exploded a mine southeast of Neuville-St. Vaast.

"Today the hostile artillery was active about Monchy-au-Bois and Neuville-St. Vaast. Yesterday evening the enemy carried out a heavy bombardment of our trenches east of Armentieres and about Frelinghein. South of Frelinghein the enemy entered our trenches about 8 p. m. under cover of a bombardment, but was immediately driven out by a counter attack.

"Last night after a heavy bombardment, followed by the explosion of a mine, the enemy attacked our trenches on Hill 60, but was repulsed about the same time the enemy gained a footing in one of our sap-heads north of Hill 60, but was driven out by our bombers.

"Our trenches west of Zillbebeke and northeast of Hill 60, and the battery positions in the rear, were heavily shelled from 6 p. m. to midnight. An attack at St. Eloi was repulsed.

"Today the hostile artillery was active against our trenches southwest of St. Eloi.

"Last night the enemy gained a footing in one of our craters in the Hohenzollern section, but was driven out at once.

"During the night the enemy sprang mines southeast of Souches, northeast of the Double Crassier, northeast of Vermelles and west of Hulluch. We sprang a mine in the Hulluch sector."

French Check Attack; Air Raids.

Paris, April 27—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads:

"On the left bank of the Meuse there has been intense artillery activity in the region of Avocourt, Esnes and Cumieres.

"On the right bank of the river the enemy made two semblances of attack, accompanied by violent bombardments—one on the front of Haudremont and the Thiaumont front, the other between Douaumont and Vaux. Arrested by our curtain of fire the Germans were not able to leave their trenches.

"On the rest of the front the day was comparatively calm, save in the region of Roye, and in the sectors to the west of Pont-a-Mousson, where our batteries displayed great activity.

"Yesterday an enemy aeroplane, brought down by our fire, fell in front of Fort Vaux. Last night three of our dirigibles carried out bombing operations. Numerous projectiles of large calibre were dropped by them on the stations at Etain and Bensdorf and on the railway at Arnaville.

"The same night our aeroplanes dropped 37 shells of 120 millimetres on different stations in the valley of the Aire; twenty-five shells on bivouacs in the valley of the Orne; six shells and two incendiary bombs on the station at Thionville, and eight on the Conflans station."

The Belgian official communication reads:

"There were local artillery actions at various points along the whole front, especially in the direction of Dixmude. Our batteries took under their fire enemy groups in the direction of Keyem and Wyshuyzen."

Russians Capture Village.

Petrograd, via London, April 27, 10.35 p. m.—The following official communication was issued today:

"Western (Russian) front: The enemy has continued his bombardment of the Ikskull bridgehead.

"Enemy aeroplanes have flown over our Dvinsk lines, at many points dropping bombs. Seven enemy aeroplanes yesterday flew over the Dvinsk region. One of them bore the distinguished mark of a Russian aeroplane.

"One of our aeroplanes bombarded the railway station of Daudsevas and Ujvertymie, southeast of Friedrichstadt. Twenty large bombs were dropped and started fires.

"Wednesday night the enemy, after an artillery preparation lasting two hours attacked Vlassy Kroshin, in the sector northeast of Barnaovichi, but was repulsed by the fire of our outposts and scouts.

"In the morning we observed a fresh massing of troops against this sector, which we again dispersed.

"The enemy's artillery is particularly active in the region of the Oginski canal and the Jasiolda river. Enemy aeroplanes at several points flew over the cantinments of General Everts' troops and dropped bombs.

"In the region of the Rovno-Kovel railway, after a fight, we occupied the village of Chromlakous. The enemy attempted to recapture the ground lost, but was repulsed by our fire.

"Caucasus front: Engagements between outposts occurred in the district of Mamakhautn and Mush. Southwards of Bitlis our troops have dislodged the Turks from their whole series of positions in the mountains."

German Statement.

Berlin, April 27, via London, 3.27 p. m.—The German army headquarters today issued the following statement:

"Western theatre: Southwest of Ypres we subjected the English positions to a heavy fire, the good effect of which was noticed later by our patrols. South of St. Eloi a strong enemy hand grenade attack ended in failure because of our fire.

"In the Givenchy-Neuville-St. Vaast sector, we successfully exploded numerous mines, and in a hand grenade attack near Givenchy we wrested from the enemy a portion of one of his trenches and repulsed the counter attacks.

"English attacks north of the Somme were fruitless.

"In the Meuse region only on the left bank of the river were there infantry attacks.

"These were accompanied by heavy artillery duels and were preceded by hand grenade attacks by French detachments. All were repulsed.

"At various places on the front German patrols made hostile incursions. Those in the region northeast of Armentieres and between Vailly and Craonne were successful.

"An enemy machine was brought down near Souchez and another south of Tahure. Both were shot down by anti-aircraft guns. Athird machine was shot down south of Parroy.

"Numerous bombs were freely dropped by a German air squadron on the railway lines in Noblette valley, south of Suippes.

"Last night an attack was made by an airship on the port and railway depots of Margate, on the east coast of England.

"Eastern theatre: The situation is unchanged. One of our airships dropped bombs on ther ailway depots of Dunamunde, at the mouth of the Dvinsk river.

Austrians Claim Ground.

Berlin, April 27, via wireless to Sayville—In minor engagements on the Austro-Italian front yesterday ground was gained by the Austrians, the official statement of today, issued at Vienna, says:

"On the Isonzo front the artillery fighting was very spirited during the night. At several points the enemy directed drum fire against thet renches east of Selz which we recaptured. Mount San Michele was shelled by guns of all calibres.

"At the Tolmino bridgehead and north of that point our artillery shelled Italian positions vigorously. Near Flitzsch our troops drove the enemy from a point of support, and captured part of the troops defending the position.

"On the Tyrole front the situation is unchanged."

Copenhagen Hears Britain Intends Tighten Blockade

London, April 27—The report that Great Britain intends to tighten the commercial blockade is reiterated in a despatch from the Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company who says there are persistent rumors to that effect.

It is stated that Great Britain desires all Danish merchants to pay in advance through London for goods purchased in America, with the object of gaining thorough control over the commercial connections of neutrals.

GOVERNMENT BILL FOR EXTENDING COMPULSION FAILS

House Disapproves Also of Increasing Period of Service of Veterans

GENERAL CONSCRIPTION NOW LOOMING UP

London, April 27, 4.05 p.m.—A bill providing for extension of military service was introduced in the house of commons today but aroused such a degree of opposition that the government announced it would not press the measure.

Walter Hume Long, president of the local government board, placed the bill before the house, saying that it was the intention of the government to enlist every unmarried man between the ages of 18 and 41. He said that one month would be allowed before the bill, if passed, went into effect.

The measure met with severe criticism from all sections of the house, Premier Asquith announced that in view of this feeling the government would not press the bill.

Sir Edward Carson denounced the bill introduced by Mr. Long as unfair. He was particularly opposed to the clause extending the service of men on the expiration of the periods for which they enlisted. Compulsion for all, he declared, was fairer.

Stephen Walsh, Laborite, caused the house to break out in cheers by demanding immediate introduction of a measure for general compulsion if the military situation demand it.

Compulsory military service for single men was provided for in a bill passed in January. The application of the measure has been limited, however, by the existence of many classes of exemptions.

It was announced later that the government had withdrawn the military service bill, owing to the strong opposition in the house. It was understood that the bill, embodying certain aspects of the proposals outlined in the report of the secret session at which recruiting was taken up, had been approved by the military and the army council.

The withdrawal of Mr. Long's bill, which provided for bringing into service every unmarried man between 18 and 45, and prolonging for the duration of the war the service of all time-expired men and territorials, left the question of unattested married men to be dealt with later. The discussion that followed the introduction of the bill showed that the measure was opposed by all parties as unfair, several members urging that nothing but all-round compulsion would prove satisfactory. Particular objection was raised to the extension of the service period of time-expired men.

Being pressed to state what course the government proposed to adopt, Premier Asquith said he could not be expected to reply on the spur of the moment, but would consult his colleagues and announce his decision next week. It is understood that two alternatives are before the government, either to introduce a bill bringing into operation the proposals concerning unattested married men, given in the premier's statement at the secret session of the house on Tuesday, or proceed at once to the adoption of universal service.

SEDITION GROWS IN IRELAND; ALL UNDER MILITARY

Gen. Sir John Maxwell Goes to Island with Fresh Troops and Plenary Powers

FIGHTING STILL IN STREETS OF DUBLIN

Rioters Holding Important Buildings But Military Situation Not Regarded as Dangerous—Sir Edward Carson and John Redmond Express Their Horror at Local Uprisings.

London, April 27—Official admission today that there were indications of a spread of the revolutionary movement in Dublin to other parts of Ireland, especially in the west, was accompanied by the proclamation of martial law throughout the island. Hitherto only the city and county of Dublin had been under military rule because of the outbreak.

The statement regarding the indicated spread of the revolutionary movement, in strong contrast with the reassuring statements of yesterday, was made by Premier Asquith in the house of commons today. The Irish situation still presented serious features, the premier admitted.

In Dublin fighting is still in progress in the streets, and the rebels continue to hold important public buildings. It was announced that in addition to troops already despatched to Ireland to cope with the situation other troops were being sent, and that the government was satisfied that the force assigned to this duty was an adequate one.

Major-General Sir John Maxwell, formerly in command of the British forces in Egypt, has gone to Ireland to take the situation in hand. He has been given plenary powers over the whole country, under martial law.

A searching investigation into the cause of the outbreak and the responsibility for it was promised the house of commons by the premier.

Irish Leaders Denounce Uprising.

In his declaration concerning the situation in Ireland, Sir Edward Carson said:

"I feel quite satisfied with the statement of the prime minister. I will gladly join with Mr. Redmond in everything that can be done to denounce and put down these rebels now and for evermore.

"I hope the newspapers will not try, during a war of such a character as we are engaged in, to bring about dissension of a political character in relation to the Irish question."

Sir Edward's remarks were greeted with cheers. He was followed by Mr. Redmond, who said:

"May I say a word—although I really think it is scarcely necessary. Perhaps I ought to give expression, on behalf of my colleagues of the Nationalist party here, and, as I believe, of the overwhelming majority of the people of Ireland, to the feeling of detestation and horror with which we have regarded these proceedings. I join most cordially with Sir Edward Carson in hoping that no set of newspapers in this country will attempt to use what has happened in Ireland as a political weapon against any party that may exist."

First Duty to Restore Order.

Replying to a question whether the government had been warned of a dangerous growth of sedition, Premier Asquith said:

"The first and paramount duty of the

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OTTAWA REPORT SAYS ELEVATOR WILL BE BUILT

General Manager Gutelius Asked to Submit Specifications for New Building Here This Year.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Ottawa, April 27—Following the announcement made in the house on Wednesday by Hon. Dr. Reid, acting minister of railways, it is understood here that Dr. Reid has asked F. P. Gutelius, general manager of government railways, to prepare and submit specifications for the rebuilding at St. John of the elevator destroyed there two years ago, with the intention of including the cost thereof in the forthcoming supplementary estimates which will soon be submitted.

Britain Standing By Agreement, Has Not Approached Bulgaria.

London, April 27— Lord Robert Cecil, minister of war trade, denied in the House of Commons this afternoon that Great Britain was carrying on semi-official negotiations with Bulgaria. He reminded his questioner that Great Britain was precluded by the spirit of the agreement with her Allies from entertaining any peace negotiations with any of her common enemies without the knowledge and consent of the other parties to the agreement.

"SATISFIED WITH MY COMMITTEE," WIRED SIR SAM

This Canadian Minister's Answer to Protest of British Government

Carnegie, Ordnance Adviser to Committee, Likely to Spend Week on Stand—Canadian Company Turned Down as Well as Firm Recommended by British Consul-General, in Favor of Allison's Friends.

(Special to The Telegraph).

Ottawa, April 27—Slowly but methodically by amultitude of questions and answers, by volumes of correspondence in cables, telegrams and letters, the amazing story of the operations of the shell committee appointed by the Canadian government is being unfolded to the public. All day Sir William Meredith and Hon. L. P. Duff, members of the investigating royal commission, lisened to a continuance of the story, given to I. F. Hellmuth, K. C., government counsel, in examination of Honorary Colonel David Carnegie, expert adviser of the committee, who, according to his own evidence, seems to have been its practical director. It was a story fraught with profound significance for Canadians. There were three outstanding features of the evidence.

The British war office cabled the Canadian militia department protesting against the placing in the United States of munitions orders entrusted to Canada unless they were so placed through J. P. Morgan & Company, the accredited British government agents. The Canadian shell committee subsequently independently placed orders for 5,000,000 fuses in the United States notwithstanding the Canadian firms offered to make them at the same or lower prices. Contracts were let to Bassick, Yoakum, Cadwell and associates when another American firm recommended by Sir Courtney Bennett, British consul-general in New York, was ready to handle them for less outlay.

One startling communication was presented to the commissioners. It was a letter, dictated by Colonel David Carnegie and signed by General Alexander Bertram, according to the testimony of the former, tendering Bassick a contract for 3,000,000 fuses at a "minimum" price of $4.25 per fuse.

Three telegrams have gone astray. Two are missing; the third, a message from T. A. Russell, of Toronto, dispatched on May 21, notifying the shell committee that the Russell company was prepared to undertake the business, was never received, according to Colonel Carnegie.

Canadian Company Turned Down.

Mr. Hellmuth produced what appeared to be overwhelming evidence to show that prior to the letting of the fuse contracts to Bassick and the International Arms & Fuse Company, the Russell Motor Company, of Toronto, had offered to manufacture the fuses in Canada and had given seemingly reliable guarantees of their ability to make rapid and reasonable deliveries. He also produced evidence that the Northern Electric Company, of Montreal, through C. F. Sise, general manager of the Bell Telephone Company, had negotiated on similar terms. Mr. Hellmuth likewise showed that D. J. Ryan, acting for one Ohmer, recommended by Sir Courtney Bennett, British consul-general in New York, was also anxious to manufacture fuses, was prepared to give adequate guarantees of ability to make deliveries, and offered lower prices.

Colonel Carnegie, who occupied the stand all day and will likely occupy it a great deal longer, gave explanations summarized as follows:

There was urgency for fuses; the Russell Company had not shown sufficient progress or secured sufficient expert aid to justify confidence. The option of United States manufacturers on machinery was about to expire and the contracts had to be awarded quickly. A contract was not let to Mr. Ryan because Mr. Ohmer's deliveries on a Russ-

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DUGAL LAUNCHES LIQUOR CHARGES IN LEGISLATURE

Reads Letter from E. S. Carter Demanding Chance to Prove Thousands Paid by St. John License Holders

Says $6,000 Was Contributed Under Threat of Prohibition Last Year, and Even More Demanded But Refused—What Liberal Organizer is Ready to Prove—Attorney General Makes Hot Denial and Assails the Organizer at Length—A Warm Time in the House.

Fredericton, N. B., April 27—The matter of thousands of dollars paid by the liquor dealers of St. John last winter while the legislature was in session and while their interests were being looked after by J. A. Barry and G. Earle Logan, was aired in the legislature today when Mr. Dugal, after denying emphatically the statement of Attorney-General Baxter concerning the prohibition discussion in the opposition convention, read a letter from the opposition organizer, E. S. Carter, in which he exposed the fund raised from the alarmed liquor dealers and handled the attorney-general without gloves.

Mr. Dugal had the close attention of the house while he made his remarks and read Mr. Carter's letter.

The attorney-general, when introducing prohibition, characterized the statements of Mr. Carter before Royal Commissioner Chandler as a malignant slander. Mr. Carter seized the opportunity thus given and not only took issue with him but proceeded to give names and amounts and then went on to describe the peculiar character of the special jury given him in his libel suit against the Standard newspaper.

CHARACTERISTIC ABUSE.

Hon. Mr. Baxter made one of his characteristic replies abounding in abuse of Mr. Carter, and denying that he, the government, or the legislature had any connection with or knowledge of these matters. He noted that no member of the house was accused. The attorney-general said the government's introduction of prohibition was a complete answer to all statements about its connection with the liquor dealers.

Mr. Carter did not charge that members of the house or the government got any money or were corruptly influenced, but he charged, and demanded a chance to prove, that thousands of dollars were paid by the liquor dealers, brewers, and hotel men under representations that unless the money was forthcoming prohibition or changes in the liquor law injurious to their interests would be adopted.

When the house met at 2.15, Hon. Mr. Baxter submitted the report of the law committee, and Mr. Munro that of the municipalities committee.

The International Railway.

Hon. Mr. Murray introduced a bill relating to the International railway. In doing so he said that in the year 1904 a bill was passed through the house granting a subsidy of $2,500 a mile towards the construction of this railway, and this, he might say in passing, was the last subsidy ever granted to any railway company by any government in this province. Subsequently the province also guaranteed the first mortgage bonds of the company to the extent of $8,000 per mile and later took a second mortgage to cover the amount of the subsidy previously granted, and the representations, it is said, were made in connection with the giving of such guarantee and the taking of such second mortgage, that it was understood and agreed between the then government and the company that if the latter should after completion of the road make arrangements for the discharge of the first mortgage bonds and release the province from liability in respect thereof, the second or subsidy mortgage should also be discharged. There did not appear to be any evidence by order-in-council or otherwise of the facts alleged, but the company asserts that it is in a position to prove that such an understanding and agreement was come to. The company was now in a position to discharge the first mortgage bonds and had requested the government in the event of their doing so, to discharge the second mortgage and the bill he now introduced was to permit the lieutenant-governor-in-council to comply with this request on being satisfied that the understanding and the agreement alleged by the company to have been made by the late government was made. The bill was merely permissive and did not commit the government to any immediate action.

Hon. Mr. Murray brought down the report of W. M. Dunlop on the affairs of the St. John & Quebec Railway Company.

Mr. Dugal.

L. A. Dugal, rising in his place as the speaker was about to leave the chair, said:

"Mr. Speaker: I am rising to move the adjournment of the house under rule 40 of the rules governing this house of assembly, in order to refer to a statement that was made on Thursday, the 20th inst., by the honorable attorney-general when he introduced the prohibition bill. I regret that I was not present but in order to be at my home for Good Friday it was necessary for me to leave Fredericton on Thursday morning. I understand, however, from the official report, that the honorable attorney-general referred to the opposition convention that was held in St. John in January last and made some references that were entirely contrary to the facts. I will quote what he said:

"'And sir, when a certain convention sat in the city of St. John this one of the leaders of that party (referring to the opposition party) one of the commission which leads the party, treated, or said that he treated the question of prohibition, which ought to be one of the biggest and most vital issues calling for the exercise of all a man's thought and moral responsibility, he treated that according to his own language as an article for which he had no personal use and which he kept in stock because it might please some of the people whom he might wish to have support his party.'

Not True.

"Mr. Speaker, I was present at that opposition convention and I listened to the debate up on the prohibition resolution, and I can assure you, and this house, and the country, that no such language was used in that convention by any speaker, that the opinion of the convention was heartily and unanimously in favor of the passage of the resolution, and if I am not mistaken a committee from the Dominion Alliance was present when that resolution was passed and can verify the unanimity that I am able to assure you was felt by the convention.

"I am glad to take this opportunity of proving the statement of the attorney-general utterly contrary to the facts. I feel that I must use parliamentary language in dealing with this matter, and so I characterize it in the manner that I have.

"But, sir, there was another matter to which the honorable attorney-general referred, and I must say that he departed from the usual courteous and parliamentary language which it is customary to employ, when he alluded to the request made by our opposition organizer, E. S. Carter, for W. B. Chandler to investigate certain facts that were in his possession. Mr. Carter had been informed, I knew at the time, that large sums of money were collected from the liquor dealers, brewers, wholesalers and retailers in the city of St. John for some purpose which he felt that Royal Commissioner Chandler should inquire into.

"I knew that he had his facts from gentlemen whose word no one in this house would question; I knew that he had followed the movements of certain parties who were here during last session representing the interests of the liquor dealers; I knew that he had been assured by men prominent in this business that they had paid out large sums of money which these two gentlemen, Messrs. J. A. Barry and G. Earle Logan, had handled, and Mr. Carter, when he had his facts completed, when he had all the information that was necessary to prove his case, asked Royal Commissioner W. B. Chandler if he would investigate such facts if laid before him in proper charges."

Mr. Carter's Letter.

Continuing, Mr. Dugal said he would read a letter from Mr. Carter dealing with the matter more fully than he himself could. This letter, under date of April 24, was addressed to Mr. Dugal and referred to the attack made by the

(Continued on page 8.)

OTTAWA AND BEGINS WEDNESDAY

n Kyte Shell Charges ateau Laurier, Well ed by Counsel

s People of Canada Want ll He Tell?—J. W. Flavelle - Threshing Out Railway Easter Recess.

to The Telegraph).
ied by his physician and guarded by his law-
rrived from Morrisburg at 5 o'clock this af-
e fastnesses of his room in the Chateau Lau-
ysically fit, Colonel Allison walked briskly to
ame in a round, firm hand, and at once sought
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enied, through his counsel, who declared that
wer the questions which would be put to him
n. Meanwhile, pending the inquisition on the
of the Davidson royal commission, and of
of which have many things to find out from
be given only to the men who are preparing

ow, and what the people's investigator will in-
ory of his connection with the fuse and other
with the sale of Colt's pistols to the militia
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ONE N. B., SEVERAL N. S. MEN AMONG WOUNDED OF DAY

Ottawa, April 24—Canadian casualties follow:

INFANTRY—EARLY LIST.

Killed in Action—Angus MacDonald, Munson (Alb.)

Seriously Ill—Walter Mell, Montreal.

Wounded—Fred Wm. Joseph Brown, Ottawa; Duncan Alex McDonald Currie, Iroquois (Ont.); Albert Derome, Limoilou (Que.); Alex Duval, Hull (Que.); John Edwards, Salt Lake City, Utah; Geo. Futkley, Tacoma (Wash.); Geo. Hall, Calgary; J. LeBlanc, St. Zotique (Que.); Napoleon Lesage, Montreal; Arthur A. Mannway, Ottawa; C. Russell Marriett, Bulyea (Sask.); Philip L. Martin, England; Fred Matthewson, Providence (R. I.); Wm. Angus McArthur, Toronto; David Norwood, Ireland; Geo. Perrin, Ottawa; Wm. Charles Wilson, England.

ARTILLERY.

Wounded—Dr. John Leslie Parker, Aylmer (Ont.)

INFANTRY—MIDNIGHT LIST.

Killed in Action—Sergt. Archibald Wm. Fales, Sherbrooke (Que.)

Died of Wounds—Ronald Hume Hilton, Seattle (Wash.)

Died—Joseph James Cook, Chatham (Ont.); Clarence Murray, Millstream (Que.)

Seriously Ill—ERNEST RALPH MULLEN, HAVELOCK (N. S.)

Wounded—Corporal Charles Bogie, Sintaluta (Sask.); Walter Brett, Huntsville (Ont.); Pioneer Fred. Linden Coleman, Bonville P. O., Stormont county (Ont.); William H. Curtis, Peterboro (Ont.); DAN ELSWORTH, Springhill Mines (N. S.); Roy Winfield Feltis, Owen Sound (Ont.); David Hamilton, Fort William (Ont.); Allen Harkness, Sault Ste. Marie (Ont.); Wm. T. W. Harper, London (Ont.); Norman Gilchrist Stroud, Orillia (Ont.); Howard Tanner, Toronto; Corporal Wm. Whittaker, Owen Sound (Ont.); Sydney Hewitt, Haldimand (Ont.); Sergeant Adelard Laforest, St. Phillippe de la Prarie (Que.); Richard Lavoie, Escuminac (Que.); ALFRED WILLIAM McCUTCHEON, Keirsteadville, Kings county (N. S.); LEO McKENZIE, box 157, New Glasgow (N. S.); MELVIN McKENZIE, Lower Selmah (N. S.); Geo. Smith McNaughton, Ardrossan (Alta.); Elmer Marshall, Staples (Ont.); Cyril Alfred Owens, Acme (Alta.); Sergeant James Reynolds, Elsie P. O., Minden (Ont.); Charles Rheumer, Fort William (Ont.); DANIEL ALEX. ROSS, Roberta, Richmond county (N. S.); Ralph Herbert Snitzinger, St. Catharines (Ont.)

MOUNTED RIFLES.

Wounded—Fred. Lewis, MacLeod (Alta.); Wm. Rudolph Wolfle, Orillia (Ont.)

ARTILLERY.

Wounded — FRED. CLAREMONT CROUSE, Lower Branch, Lunenburg county (N. S.)

Dutch Parcel Mail Is To Be Returned

New York, April 24.—Six hundred bags of parcel post matter, comprising probably more than 50,000 packages mailed for distribution in Holland, are to be returned to the senders in America, because the steamship companies will not carry this mail, owing to the British seizures of parcel post consignments. The British authorities contend that the parcels might reach and benefit the Central Powers.